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I will mail (free) the recipe for a simple Veg chable Bailm that will remo e Tau. Freckles, Finsples, and Blotches-caving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instruct ons for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. A dress inclosing Sc. stamp, Hen Vandelf & Co. 12 Barclay Street, N ...

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The advertiser having been permanently cured of that aread discuse, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is a xlous to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send desire it, he will find a sure CURE for COUGHS, COLOS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the Preser ption, will picase address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 184 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

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There is the said of the said of the said of the

The region where

The Pitch Lake of Trinidad.

The Pitch Lake of Trinidad is one of

mose extraordinary natural wonders of which much has been reported on hearsay,

but little from personal observation. Writ

ers have been content to borrow from

so that errors have been perpetuated which

of Trinidad, in which the Pitch Lake is

situated, lies out of the ordinary routes of

travelers, and the lake is not accessible

without the expenditure of some trouble

even after the traveler has been landed at

Port of Spain. These reasons will account for a good deal of obscurity with which

the accounts of this singular phenomenon

A morning's sail down the south-western

coast of the island will bring the traveler

from Port of Spain to Cape La Brea, in the

neighborhood of Naparina. For several miles before reaching the cape there will

be perceived a strong pitchy smell, and it will be found on landing that the beach

and shore are perfectly black, being citaer composed of, or overlaid with, the pitch

which has at some time or other found its way down from the lake. There is abund-

ant vegetation springing up in dark earth more or less impregnated with pitch, and the bright fresh green of the shrubs and

rees serves the better to set off the vulcan-

like colour of the ground. A walk inland

for a mile over a black road, on which the finely-divided particles of pitch form a choking and a blinding dust, which files with every puff of wind hither and thither, brings the traveler to the lake. The road

has been ascending from the shore, and the lake is at a level of eighty feet above the level of the sca. At the lake, as on either side of the road for the whole way, the

number and the luxuriant growth of the trees are very remarkable. Nearly all the tropical plants are represented, and, as if not to allow the animal kingdom to be un-

favorably contrasted with the vegetable

it is possible to see, and of the most gor-

flit about in the sunlight, or fly in or out

mong the branches of the trees.

The lake itself is contained in a basin

about a mile and a half in circumference. In the months of July, August, and September the contents are in a simmering

ondition; fountains of pitch, boiling water

and argillaceous matter are thrown up

here and there to a height of thirty feet, and objects, however light, allowed to fall

nto the lake, sink down and are irrecover-

ably lost. During the rest of the year however, the pitch at the borders, and for a

considerable extent away from them, is comparatively hard; soft and dangerous parts are indicated by the bubbling

sphalte and by the increasing insecurity

of the footing. Even at times when it is practicable to walk on the lake, it is not safe to stand still; the footsteps leave their

imprint on the soft substance of the sur-

face, and it is necessary to keep moving on in order to avoid sinking as into a quick-sand. At these times the pitch lies in large hummocks, between which run small rivulets of fresh water, clear as a

crystal, and with a sulphureo-pitchy taste, which act as a system of veins and arteries to the Tartarean lake. Small islets, covered with the greenest shrubs and plants, are dotted about the surface of the lake,

which engulfs them immediately the lique-fying season comes, but reproduces them

on the arrival of the next cool season It is supposed that the lake kas subterra

nean communication with the sea, poles marked with special characters having

been found on the coast, which had cre-while been thrust into the asphalte of the lake. That a communication does exist is

more than likely; for at some distance from

Cape La Brea there are submarine pitch

volcanoes which throw up quantities of pitch and Pitch Lake products into the sea;

and it is at all events reasonable to sup-pose that these and the lake are connected.

ties affirm that there is a correspondence between all of these and similar phenome

How Slate Pencils are Made.

Broken slate from the quarries is

into a mortar run by steam, and pounded into small particles. Thence it goes into the hopper of a mill, which runs it into a bolting machine, such as is used in flouring

mills, where it is bolted, the fine almost

mpalpable flour that results being taker

into a mixing tub, where a small quantity of steatite flour, manufactured in a similar

manner, is added, and the whole is ther made into a stiff dough. This dough is

thoroughly kneaded by passing it several times between iron rollers. Thence it is

arried to a table where it is made into

charges—that is short cylinders, four or five inches thick, and containing from eight to ten pounds each. Four of these are

laced in a strong iron chamber or retort

with a changeable nozzle, so as to regu ate the size of the pencil, and subjected t

tremendous hydraulic pressure under which the composition is pushed through the noz-zle in a long cord like a slender snake sliding out of a hole, and passes over a

sluping table slit at right angles with the cords to give passage to a knife which cuts them into lengths. They are then laid on boards to dry, and after a few hours are removed to sheets of corrugated zinc, the

corrugations serving to prevent the pencils from warping during the process of baking, to which they are next subjected in a kiln, into which super-heated steam is introduced

in pipes, the temperature being regulated according to the requirements of the arti-

cles exposed to its influence. From the kiln

articles go to the finishing and packingroom, where the ends are thrust for a second under rapidly-revolving emery wheels, and withdrawn neatly and smooth

ly pointed ready for use. They are then packed in pasteboard boxes, each contain-ing 100 pencils; and these boxes in turn

are packed for shipment in wooden boxes, containing 100 each, or 10,000, pencils in a

by boys, and the cost, therefore, is light.

A Sensible Girl.

The other day a girl of our acquaintance

examined the printed curriculum with reference to deciding what study she would

take up in the next term. While consult-

long list of text-books on science, language,

-"than spherical trigonometry, navigation cannot run for a doctor every time

or is seized with the croup, how many of them know the best thing to do while

waiting for the doctor? And when, as wives

and mothers, the duties of life increase,

abily and intelligently the every day ex-

are inevitable in every family.

box, Nearly all the work is done

ionably once joined.

numbers of the most beautiful butterflies

ly-dressed humming-birds, flutter and

are surrounded.

ought to have been corrected. The

ormer accounts, when describing the place,

A youth, just launching out in trade, Unto a wealthy merchant mid: "Pray tell me, sir, what you profess To call the secret of success?" The nabob's eyes with pleasure shone As he replied in earnest tone:

The secret simply is, I think, You'll find it. sir, in printer's lok.*

Value and Use of Bones Until the middle of the present century few of even the most intelligent farmers in the world knew of the value of bones for enriching land. A few had noticed the remarkable growth as well as the wonderful productiveness of grape vines planted over the skeleton of an animal, but it did over the skeleton of an animal, but it did not occur to these persons to collect bones, reduce them, and apply them to land planted to ordinary field and garden crops. The great value of bones consists in the amount of phosphorus they contain. This substance is essential to the growth of the most valuable food plants, which gradually but steadily remove it from the soil. It is most readily and cheaply restored to the soil by the use of bones. In addition to phosphorus, bones contain lime and coniderable ammonia. Entire bones remain in the ground a long time before they are decomposed to such an extent that they are appropriated by plants. It is extremely difficult to pulverize them without the aid of powerful and expensive machinery. If they are first burned they may be pounded up very readily, but the action of heat drives off ammonia. This ammonia is val-uable in promoting the growth of plants, and it is also of great use in hastening the decomposition of the bony structure. Bones may be rendered sufficiently soft to be easily reduced by covering them with fresh horse manure, and allowing them to remain in it for several weeks; by placing them in tight vessels and covering tnem with wood ashes occasionally moistened or by boiling them in strong lye. The last is the quickest as well as the most satisfactory method of reducing them, if one has a kettle of the capacity of a barre Treated in either of these ways, they should pulverized and mixed with fine earth or dried muck before they are applied to the

Ages of Animals.

The following article, like the itch, appears in the newspapers of the land about once every seven years, and is just starting on another run. We may have publishe it before, but it will do to read again:

A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a fox fourteen o sixteen; lions are long-lived-Pompey's lived to the age of seventy. The average age of cats is lifteen years; a squirrel and hare seven or eight years; rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of seven hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered one Porus, King of India, he took a great ele-phant, which had fought very valiantly for the king, named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and then let him go with the in-scription, "Alexander, the son of Jupiter hath dedicated A ax to the sun." This elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years; the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty-five to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long-lived. sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live one thousand years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of one hundred and four years. Ravens frequently reach the age of one hundred. Swans have been known to live three hundred years. M. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of two hundred. A tortoise has n known to live one hundred a

How to Have a Bad School.

na in the South American continent, with which the island of Trinidad was unques 1. Elect the most ignorant, bigoted, close o. Employ the cheapest teacher you can

> or experience.
>
> 3. Find all the fault you can with the eacher, and tell everybody; especially let

cet, regardless of qualifications, reputation

the pupils hear it.
4. When you hear a bad report about the teacher of the school, circulate it as fast as you can. 5. Never visit the school por encourage

the teacher. 6. If you should happen to visit the school, take close notice of what seems to go wrong, and tell everybody about it, ex-

cept the teacher.

7. Never advise your children to be obedient to the teacher, and when one is pun-ished, rush to the school-room before your passion is cooled, and give the teacher a lecture in the matter in the presence of

8. Be indifferent about sending your children to school regularly.

9. Do not be concerned whether they

have the necessary books.

10. If any of the pupils make slow gress, blame the teacher for it.

11. Occupy your old, tumbled down school-house as long as you can, and do not go to any expense to repair it. 12. De not go to any expense to get ap-

maratus, improved furniture, etc.

13. If the teacher or pupils complain of an uncomfortable or inconvenient school-room, do not consider it worthy of notice. 14. Get the cheapest fuel you can. In general, conduct your school on the

cheapest possible plan, and let your chief concern be to find fault and devise ways If these rules are faithfully carried out

you are very likely to have a bad school.

Articulation.

A recent writer says: "As regards articulation, the Americans, we think, have a natural advantage over the English in a superior delicacy of structure of the vocal organs. Very many Englishmen, apparently, have to contend with a thick un-manageable conformation of the organs of speech, which occasions the splutterings and mouthings in their public speaking. who is pursuing a select course of study in one of the collegiate institutions of the city, That the Americans have great natural facility for clear and fine articulation is shown by the readiness with which they acquire the pronunciation of foreign tongues ing about the matter, she read over the and by the fact that, with proper early training and care, they do attain to remark literature and mathematics, when she ex-claimed: "I'll tell you what I would like able grace of utterance. It still remains true that much more importance is attached to study-I would like to study medicine. to articulation in England than here; that I don't mean that I want to be a physician. and practice, but only know what to do as more pains is taken in training the young its of clear utterance, and that, on home when anything happens. I am sure it will be more useful to me than"—and the whole, the English is more conscientionsly articulated by educated persons in England than by the same class in this country. We mean by this to say that the she turned to the prescribed course of study consonants are more distinctly and duly uttered; that, for instance, 'shrink' and 'shrine' would not, as with us, be softened anybody sneezes or coughs, and I would like to know what to do for one who is a little sick." Here is a matter concerning into srink and srine, 'suggest' into sudjest, 'arms' into alms. On the other hand, there is a tendency in this country to more diswhich young women need some simple but careful instruction. But who gives them any? As daughters in the fitmily, they can tinet syllabification and more marked repeat the dates of Greeian and Roman wars, work out the intricate problems of secondary accent in long words. The English say 'int'r'sting,' 'circ'mst'nce,' 'diction'algebra, and give the technical names of all the bones in the body; but if the baby ry,' tripping lightly over all the syllables after the accent, articulating plainly all the brother left in their charge burns his hand consonants, but almost eliminating the vowels, while we put a secondary accent on the penultimate syllable of longwords, and give to the others as much stress as to unnecented syllables in short words. It is this peculiarity which brings upon Amerihow many of them have any practical knowledge which will help them to meet cans the charge of drawling, and which occasions the remark of foreleners that they periences of accidents and illness which can understand an American more easily than an Englishman.

The Motive of Reading.

The very first thing to be remembered The very first thing to be remembered by him who studies the art of reading is that nothing can take the place of personal enthusiasm and personal work. However wise may be the friendly adviser, and however full and perfect the chosen hand book of reading, neither can do more than to stimulate and suggest. Nothing can take the place of direct familiarity with books themselves. To know one good book books themselves. To know one good book well is better than to know something about a hundred good books, at second hand. The taste for reading and the habit of reading must always be developed from within; they can never be added from with-

All plans and systems of reading, therefore, should be taken, as far as possible into one's heart of hearts, and be made a part of his own mind and thought. Unless this can be done, they are worse than use-less. Dr. McCosh says: "The book to read is not the one that thinks for you, but the one that makes you think." It is plain, one that makes you think." It is plain, then, that a "course of reading" may be a great good or great evil, according to its use. The late Bishop Alonzo Potter, one of the most judicious of literary helpers, affered to readers this sound piece of advice: "Do not be so enslaved by any system or course of study as to think it may not be altered." However conscious one ver he may feel the need of outside aid, he should never permit his own independ-ence and self-respect to be obliterated. "He who reads incessantly," says Milton,

A spirit and judgment equal or superior, Uncertain and unsettled still remains, Deep versed in books, but shallow in himself,"

general agreement of intelligen people as to the merit of an author or the worth of a book, is, of course, to be accept ed until one finds some valid reason for re versing it. But nothing is to be gained by pretending to like what one really dislikes or to enjoy what one does not find profita-ble, or even intelligible. If a reader is not honest and sincere in this matter, there is small hope for him. The lowest taste may be cultivated and improved, and radically changed, but pretense and artificiality car never grow into anything better. They must be wholly rooted out at the start. If you dislike Shakespeare's "Hamlet," and enjoy a trashy story, say so with sincerity and socrow, if occasion requires, and hope and work for a reversal of your taste. "It's good to be honest and true," says Burns and nowhere is honesty more needed than

It should always be borne in mind that the busiest reader must leave unread all but a mere fraction of the good books in the world. "Be not alarmed because so many books ere recommended," says Bis hop Potter; and "do not attempt to read much or fast;" but "dare to be ignorant of many things." There are now about 1,100, 000 printed books in the library of the British Museum alone; and the library of the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris contains more than 3,000,000 volumes. Mr. F. B. Perkins, an experienced librarian, estimates that not less than 25,000 new books mates that not less than 25,000 new books now appear annually; and yet the reading of a book a fortnight, or say twenty-five books a year, is quite as much as the aver-age reader can possibly achieve—a rate at which only 1,250 books could be read in half a century. Since this is so, he must be very thoughtless and very timid who feels only shame in confessing that he is feels any shame in confessing that he is wholly ignorant of a great many books and on the other hand, none but a very superficial and conceited reader will ven ture to express surprise at the deficiencies of others, when a little thought would

realth by their intemperate manner of eat ing and drinking, and numerous have been he reforms proposed, and scores of reformers have sprung up on every side, all anxous to contribute advice on so vital a sub ject. Among the latter there are non-better known than Mrs. Amelia Lewis, of the Food and Health Depot, Manchester, England, editress of several health journals and authoress of a number of works of food and health, and inventor of a new sys tem of cooking. Mrs Lewis was recently

visited by a reporter, and a free expression of her manner in which it should be pre-pared for the table was imparted. "I am an enthusiast on the subject of health and its promotion by wholesome economic food," she began, "and have la bored in this direction for many years in England, where the subject is heartily en ertained by representatives of all class More attention is given the matter in Eng and, from the fact that the food facilities of America do not exist there. With many meat is a luxury entertained once a day while here it is a drug to the food system and is found on the table at every meal. In Ireland the extreme to America is met, her people who labor being obliged to make out the majority of their breakfasts, din ners and suppers on red herring and pota toes. It is a pity that so many of them should be starving for lack of meat, which as a pleaty bars."

s so plenty here." 'In what manner does your system of cooking differ from the majority of sys

tems now in vogue?"
"In such a manner that it is difficult to an such a manner that it is diniculated describe it in newspaper space. I became aware some years ago that by our system of cooking a great deal of the nutrition of food was lost. The excessive heat of open fire-places and grates, which are so numerous outside of America, placing animal food in water and boiling it to death, and the arbitrary amalgamation and combina tion of food cooking, all carried out in no set or healthful principles whatever. I set o work and devised a stove so arranged in the sly. ompartments that it win equalize the heat, diffusing it in even air waves to the cooking vessels of good tin, the radiation of which aids in cooking. Fish, meat or veg tables I can steam or roast the same by dry heat process. By cooking in this manner the fibre of food becomes softened, the nuritious juices retained and the true aron preserved. The American system of cool ng is many ways superior to the English; the method in which all food is hastily prepared not only destroys it but saps the nealth of those eating it."

"Has the present system anything to do

with the vast amount of indigestion pre-"It is responsible for all, indigestion dyspepsia and all other disorders to which a poor man is heir through the stomach that key to his existence. Man is a limit ed machine, devised to work up force and matter, and must be treated as such. His powers have to be regulated according to certain health Laws and those should be made an educational question and thor-oughly taught. The human stomach cannot work up and digest everything forced into it. We harden fibre; we burn meass and dry out the nourishing juices; we ex-haust fish in boiling it; we devour half raw greasy cakes in conjunction with the rest, and then leave the problem of digestion to be solved in our poor stomachs. The brain is acted upon instantly, and be-comes plethoric and unable to net after an injudicious meal of food so prepared. erary men, who have to use their brain power all day and far into the night, commercial men with great anxieties, teachers and every brain-worker, suffer to an excruciating legree from such badly prepared meals. A peculiar faintness pervades the body of a victim to indigestion, and is the cause with many of excessive alcoholic drinking. So serious is this question that if a reform is not made, in four generations we shall not be able to consume raw fruit | Perhaps it will be put in the paper!"

or anything but the softest fibre-anything but like the meals we make now. Parent with strained and weakened digestions find their children suffering the same, and this

will continue until there is a sweeping "Is indigestion so prevalent among the working classes."
"No; they eat slower and take more exercise; still with them it is an important

improperly cooked dinner cannot be ex-pected to perform his duties with a clear nd comprehensive mind."
"What are your views on the economy of

question. The man who partakes of a"

a way; more is wasted, upon the whole, in the Swansea valley, about 20,000 boxes of finished tin plate are turned out weekly, or 1,000,000 boxes annually, which is estimated to be equal to about one-third of the entire export.

But how tin plates are made in the processes running within a radius of three miles in the Swansea valley, about 20,000 boxes of finished tin plate are turned out weekly, or 1,000,000 boxes annually, which is estimated to be equal to about one-third of the entire export.

But how tin plates are made in the processes.

I would be swansea valley, about 20,000 boxes of finished tin plate are turned out weekly, or 1,000,000 boxes annually, which is estimated to be equal to about one-third of the entire export.

But how tin plates are made in the processes. possible instead of the meat, a very light dinner, apart from puddings and dnmplings, which are inclined to make one heavy, and a well-cooked meat, bread and vegetable early supper. Let steam be greatly used in cooking, and meats and vegetables will swell instead of shrinking; avoid excessive use of tea and coffee; cook a variety of vegetable dishes to the exclusion of so much meat and bread; do away with costly, unhealthy pies and cakes, and the true spirit of economy may be arrived

"Certainly I do; I would rather see the workman take an occasional glass of beer at meals instead of tea and coffee. Tea regard as especially unfitted for constant Though exhilarating, it is weakening, and creates an appetite for strong drinks. The proposed reform of intemperance by establishing coffee houses is anything but a reform. It will rather serve to add to

than decrease intemperance."
"You hold that all ladies should be ersed in the culinary art?"

"Yes, and versed thoroughly. No differ-ence how high the social position of a woman, she should be competent to go into her kitchen and superintend the cooking of a holiday dinner. No girl should get mar-ried, or should consider herself fitted for wifely duties, until she is able to go down to the kitchen range and prepare a palata-ble meal on short notice, and that, too without being compelled to search the pages of a voluminous cook-book; and if I was a man I would not marry a woman until I was assured that she could prepare me a wholesome dinner. Women must be taught they are destined as a companion and helpmate to man, and that their marriage duties do not i-lone comprise change ring dresses and being free from care.
When they are taught such wholesome sense there will be more happy homes and many less divorce lawyers. A omitted to mention, in speaking on health a few mo-ments ago, the debilitating effects of cold food. Cold food should not be taken in any quantity when it can be avoided. The climate of America is so exhaustive that cooked provisions allowed to stand a few re almost worthless. Again, when assed into the stomach, it must be heated pefore digestion can begin, and is anything but healthy.

Long dinners should also be abstained from. A half hour is sufficient time to statud. They are lifted again by the hysit at table, and the stomach should not be draulic, and dropped into a tub, a little vexed for two or three hours. Provide a part from the last, containing water only, variety of nutriscous, nice, substantial food; for instance, bread, fish, meat, vegether water may rush between the sheets to variety of nutritions, nice, substantial food; for instance, bread, fish, meat, vegetables, water, milk, and coffee in modera-HOW FOOD CAN BE COOKED SO AS TO BE ones, will be the inevitable result."

A little philosophy inclineth a man's nind to atheism, but depth in religion bringeth man's mind about to religion. There is a great deal of modesty in this world that will gaze at almost anythingprovided it can be seen through a crack

A good moral character is the first es sential in a man. It is, therefore, highly mportant to endeavor not only to be learn d but to be virtuous. Childhood often holds a truth with its

feeble fingers that the grasp of manhood annot retain, and which it is the earnes ndeavor of old age to recover. At a farmers' meeting, a speaker gave a

receipt for making farming pay as follows: "Have but one business, and get up in the morning and see to it yourself." Why is an elephant like a wagon?

anse neither of them can climb a tree. The hen, like the amateur at billiard playing, depends principally on the scratch. "Nine o'clock," says Mme. de M--- to her maid. "I must begin to undress for the

"Go away you naughty boy," said the cook to young Gaston, who was trying to kiss her; "your father is so jealous."

The Maryland Greenbackers put up J. H. W. Onion for Congress. Onion is a strong mination. Hence these tears.

"Married—In Chillicothe, September 12, Herbert L. Rollingstone and Emma J. Moss." Thus does one fluctiar proverb re-ceive a death blow. At a wedding the bride was a young lady who had been a great flirt. When the

clergyman asked the question "Who gives this woman away?" a young man present replied: "I can, but won't." "Will you love me then as nowe" He had been urging her to don a bathing suit

and waddle down to the water with him like a duck. He took her question under advisement and she concluded to bathe on

X. is looking at a house which he has some idea of renting. "Are, there any dan-gerous cellar doors?" Oh, no!" "Is there any sewer gas?" Not the least bit in the world." "I don't want it then; I am let-ting it for my mother-in-law."

The worst cut up man of the hou porter who, in describing the apperance of the belle of the town at a local a code, intended to say, that she looked an fait, but of course the types had to get it fall

A tramp woke up suddenly with Cold weat standing in great beads on his force head. "My God! my God!" "What's " e matter?" asked his companion. "I live had a horrible dream—a horrible dream! I thought I was at work!" "I told you that that mince pie would make you sick.'

After Bob Ingersoll had spoken an hour and fifteen minutes to a Boston audience some one in the crowd asked him, "How long are you going to keep us?" The re ply was: "You can go as soon as you was to. I always notice that a person generally goes as soon as he gets his head full." The audience broke out in roars of laughter.

A red-faced preacher with a cardinal hued nasal appendage was being shaved by a barber who had the reputation of being a tippler. The razor slipped, and cut the preacher's cheek. "There," said the lever-end gentleman, "you see what wankey does." "Yes, it does make the skin awful

tender," replied the tonsorial artist. A little girl in Belfast Me., recently dropped her doll and broke its arm. The doll was a favorite one, and the accident was o the child a calamity of the severest nature.

How Tin Plates are Made.

The London Iron Exchange has an inter-esting history of the manufacture of tin plates from about the year 1600 up to the present time, from which we extract a de-scription of the method now employed in the manufacture of this useful article. The British have recently visited the Dy-feryn Iron and Tin Plate Works at Swan-sea, situated on the river Tawe, with a view

ferryn Iron and Tin Plate Works at Swan-sea, situated on the river Tawe, with a view of informing themselves regarding the practical workings of this important in-dustry. The same association met at Swan-sea 32 years ago, since which time great advances have been made in the processes of manufacture. From the 40 mills now running within a radius of three miles in

tion likely to interest most readers:

In the first place, says the writer, we have what is termed bar iron, several feet long, and about 7 inches wide, and from ½ to ½ of an inch in thickness, rolled according to the plates required at so many pounds per foot. It is cut in what may be termed a ½ack-in-the-box or steam shear, say about 19 pounds to a piece which will eventually be rolled into 16 sheets of 20 inches long by 14 inches wide, 112 of such inches long by 14 inches wide, 112 of such

sheets forming a box, and weighing when inned nearly I cwt.

This piece of iron is first placed in a reverberatory furnace, heated to redness, put through the chilled rolls, and rolled in what is termed thick, five times; reheated and rolled in singles twice; doubled, re-heated and rolled three times; doubled, reheated and rolled twice; doubled, reheated and rolled in eighths, twice, until they are stretched out to the required thickness. The length of the bar exceeds by about one inch the width of the sheet to be made, so as to allow for the shearing process, and the bar is therefore rolled with its axis parallel to that of the rolls. Great attention is necessary in the construction and management of the mill furnaces, so that the heating of the bar and sheets for rolling may be effected with the utmost regularity, and without the formation of scale on the surface of the bars or sheets; for when scaling takes place from the draught in the furnacee being too keen or the heat raised too high, the quality of the iron is injured; the scale, if subsequently roued tho the iron, leaves a rough surface on the plates in the after process of sepa-rating and pickling. The plates are then sheared, and the rough edges taken off. The iron of 19 pounds or thereabouts makes 16 sheets which, being cut in half, leaves 8 sheets in a piece closely wedged. Girls with small iron hatchets open them. They are then termed black-plate. From one ton of bar iron about 16; cwt. of blackplate is made; the loss is termed shearings, and is worked up again in the forge fineries. The plates are next sent to be pickled. i. e., immersed in heated dilute sulphuric

acid, known as oil of vitrol. This process is done by aid of a patent, known as Hutchings' patent pickling machine. The plates are placed in a brass cradle or receptacle, lifted by hydraulic, then dropped down into a round wooden or lead tank containing the o. v.; the cradle of the process of the containing the o. v.; dle is then made to revolve by means of steam power, to enable the liquid to rush between the sheets, which revolution is remake his own so clearly manifest.

Science in the Kitchen.

BOW FOOD CAN BE COOKED SO AS TO BE MEALTHFUL.

Within the past few years there has been general awakening by the public to the act that they are outraging all rules of earth by their intemperate manner of eat.

IOOG; for instance, bread, fish, meat, vegetables, meat, vegetables, meat, vegetables, and coffee in moderation. Cook the whole cleanly and thoroughly, and better men and women, both physically and morally, and longer lived ones, will be the inevitable result."

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They that write books of Africa, the water may rush between the sheets to cleanse or wash away all traces of the acid; when taken up again the plates are clean and bright red heat, which lasts from 12 to 24 hours, in closed iron annealing potential.

They that write books on the water may rush between the sheets to cleanse or wash awa

fast together and prevent their separation They next pass singly through cold rolls, three, four, or more times, as may be deem-ed requisite. These rolls are highly polished, and must be set in accurate order to give the plates a perfectly flat set and welllished surface. Again they are annealed or softened at a lower temperature than the first, as their surfaces would be damaged by being in any degree stuck together. Pickled again as before excepting that the quid is considerably weaker than previous placed in cast iron troughs containing flowing through, they are then taken in hand singly, and scoured if necessary with

sand and hempen pads before being delivred to the tinman.

Now comes the last process. The sheets are iron only so far. They next reach the tin house, and are placed in a trough con-taining clean water, ready for the tinman. as he is termed, who then picks them up and puts them singly in a grease pan con taining palm oil, to soak, and after being there for a short time the tinman place the sheets in a large iron pot containing molten tin, with a covering of palm oil.
Here it unites with the tin, to which it
has a strong affinity. When he has performed his part the plates are handed over
to the next man, called a washman, whose
pot counting pure males tin affect the pot contains pure molten tin; after they have soaked in his pot a little, he raises them with a tongs on to the hob as he requires them, brushes the surface of both sides of each sheet, and after dipping them into another pot containing morten tiu work in a large pot containing palm oil, and the speed at which the rolls move regulates the quantity of tin to be put on each sheet. They are afterward raised from the rolls (under which they have been passing) by a youth, called a raiser, handed to two young women, who rub them in bins or boxes containing bran, one after the other, which takes off the grease; another girl, called a duster, gives them a further polish with a skin duster, and takes them fools; and the wisdom of the first will not to the assorting room, where every plate passes inspection, and, if not up to the mark, is sent back for rectification. After

passing through that orderal they are counted and weighed by young women, made up into boxes according to the different sorts, handed to boxes and packers, who pack them in elm boxes, marked by branding irons as per order, and finally placed in the railway track to be forwarded to their various destinations. It may be a surprise ious destinations. It may be a surprise to some to know that a tin plate passer through about thirty hands from the bar to he railway track, but is handled no less than 105 times. Such is a simple account of tin plate making.

Egypt's Scattered Obelisks.

Thirty oblisks transported from Egypt from time to time are now standing in va-rious parts of Europe. Of these there are in Rome eleven, of which four are higher in Rome eleven, of which four are higher in Rome eleven, of which four are highest in Rome eleven, of which four are highest than the New York obelisk. The highest of these, and the highest in Europe, being 106 feet without the base, stands before the may speak for all future time! We never church of St. John Lateran. The obelishing in the pinzza of St. Peter's is 82 feet 9 inches high. Both of these were mounted on high pedestals. The pedestal of the St. on high pedestals. The pedestal of the St. on high pedestals. The pedestal of the St. on high pedestals. ing the entire height of obelisk and pedes-tal 150 feet. The pedestal of the St. Peter's obelisk is a trifle less than 50 feet high, making the whole height of the monument 132 feet, 2 inches. If Commander Gorringe has brought with him the entire pedestal on which the New York obelisk stood at Alexandria, about the same proportion will be observed as those of the St. John Later an obelisk, the pedestal of the former be-ing 27 feet and 1 inch, and its obelisk 68 The tears started, the little lips trembled with grief, v m a bright thought struck incr. With a beaming face she exclaimed:
"Papa, I don't know as I care, after all.

The tears started, the little lips trembled be observed as those of the St. John Laterbar mobelisk, the pedestal of the former being 27 feet and 1 inch, and its obelisk 68 feet 11 . whee, making the whole height of

Mountains in the Ocean

Geology teaches that the continents of the world were once besenth the ocean. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that there are inequalities in the bottom of the ocean like those on the land.

The recent deep sea soundings confirm this opinion and reveal mountains and hills valleys and table-land. The greatest depth reached in sounding is 27,000 feet, which exceeds the height of the loftiest mountain

in the Himalayas.

Some of the mountains in the sea are steeper and more abrupt than any on the land. In the British Channel the depth changes within ten miles from 600 feet to 12,000 feet, and it is very common, within a few miles of the coast of continents and islands, for the depth to change suddenly from a few hundred feet to many thousand. In other cases, as in a large part of the bed of the Atlantic between Europe and the United States, there are plateaux extending hundreds of miles with very slight undulations. We shall soon know the shape of the ocean floor almost as well as of the arth's surface.

I have always noticed that those folks who know the most are the best listeners. and the most anxious to know more.

Pay no attention to slanderers and gossip-mongers. Keep straight on in your course, and let their back-biting die the death of neglect.

The covetous man lives as if the world was made altogether for him and not he for the world; to take in everything and

part with nothing. Editing a newspaper is very much like guiding a ship in a storm; every one thinks he could perform the operation better than the man who holds the helm.

A lover, unworthy of the name, threat-ened to publish a lady's letters. "You can, if you choose," she answered; "it is only their address that makes me blush."

A housemaid writing to a friend respect-ing the fashions, said: "As for lonces, the loer it is the moar fashunable you air drest. Miss Goodra gave me a blue silk of hern; I cut its nek off, and Susin Simmons cut orf hern, and we attrax a grate deal of at-tenshun to our neks, promunading in the streets like uther ladys, and holding up our cloze. Nobody isn't nothing now which dosent hold up her cloze, and the hier you holes 'em the more you is notised."

holes 'em the more you is notised."

The Science of Health says: "If farmers would avoid suddenly cooling the body after great exertion, if they would be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, and if they would not overeat when in that exhausted condition, and bathe daily, using much friction, they would have little or no rheumatism." We question, however, whether the advice to "bathe every day" is judicious. It may do for some people, but all are not alike.

NULLING Here is a definition of nik!!

NIMILISM.-Here is a definition of nibilism, of which so much is said in the pa-pers: A Nihilist is one who believes in Ni-hilism, which, according to Webster, is the hilism, which according to Wesster, is the doctrine that nothing can be known; it is skepticism carried to the denial of all knowledge and all reality. It is probably applied to the Russian Communistic agitators because they advocate the principle of doing away with all government, and the inference is that if this were carried out, tussia as a nation would cease to exist.

Most of the diamonds now found asseut in Amsterdam. The origin of the word carat weight is from an Arabic word "Kuara." There is a pot bearing plant growing on the gold coast of Africa, the

son speaks to another on the street, and that other takes no notice of the salutation, is a clear case of insult. But there are is a clear case of insult. But there are hundreds of people who are noticed every week by invitations to social gatherings, and who insult the senders by taking no notice of them until they go to the party. Then they put in a bright and cheery appearance, unconscious that anything wrong has happened. There is hardly given in a city a social event of any kind,—whether a wedding, a reception, or whatnot—where two-thirds of the invitations are acknowledged: and yet there is but are acknowledged; and yet there is but-one rule in the matter. The first person to answer an invitation is the politest per-

There is nothing, no nothing, innocent or good that dies or is forgotten. let us hold to that faith or none. An infant, a pratting child, dying in its craele will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, and play its part, through them, in the redeeming actions of the world, though its body be burnt to ashes, or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the host of heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those that loved it here. Forgotten! oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be There is nothing, no nothing, innocent good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful would even death appear; for how much charity, mercy, and purified affection would be seen o have their growth in the dusty graves. -[Dickens.

Take away but the pomps of death, tha disguises and solemn bugbears, and the setings by condlelight, and proper and fantastic coremonies, the minstrels and the noise-make,s, the voman and the weepers, noise-make, a the voman and the weepers, the swooning and the shrickings, the nurses and the physicians, the dark room and the minit ers, the kindred and the watches, and then to die is easy, ready, and quitted from i's troublesome circumstances. It is the same harmless thing that a poor shepherd suffered yesterday, or a maid-servant die with you, some wise men and many fools; and the wisdom of the first will not quit him, and the folly of the latter does not make him unable to die.—[Jeremy Taylor.

HARI-KARL. Hari-kari is a form of suiide performed in Japan by cutting open the abdomen by * so crosswise cuts with a short sword. Nearsy all Japanese officials carry on their person two swords; one long, to light an enemy with, and the other short, to perform hari-kari with, if their own honor is at all damaged. It is a very common prac-tice, as by so doing a man's honor is saved. tice, as by so doing a man's honor is saved.

Officials are often commanded to kill themselves by this method when by any act
they have fallen into disgrace, and by so
doing their children inherit all their property and their father's position, but not so f the suicide has take place unbidd Persons who have suffered unendurable affront, which cannot otherwise be satisfied. sometimes ki'l chemselves in this way, and thus satisfy their revenge on the enemy.

so surround and hedge it in with horror that of all the millions of words which a lifetime has recorded, these two little words alone shall be remembered: Good night The little child has lisped it, as it passed smiling to a brighter morn than ours; the lover, with his gay dreams of the nuptial morrow; the wife and mother, with the her ingers; the father, with the appealing eye of childhood all unanswered: Good night! The seal upon days passed, and days to come. What hand so rash as te rend aside the veil that covers its morrow